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| **Year 3** | | | **HISTORY Summer 1** | | | | | | **Romans** | | | |
| **Conflict/resolution** | | **Leadeship** | | | | **Lifestyle** | | | | **Technology** | | |
| **Key Vocabulary** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **empire:** many countries that are ruled by one leader. | | **army:** an organised military force equipped for fighting on land. | | | | **invade:** when a foreign army enters a country by force. | | | | **rebel:** to refuse to be controlled by an authority. | | |
| **emperor:** a leader, ruler or king of an empire. | | **Celts:** people living in Britain in the Iron Age. | | | | **conquer/conquered:** take control of another land. | | | | **rule/ruled:** power over an area and its people. | | |
| **tribe:** a group of people with the same leader. | | **fort:** a strong building with a wall around itto keep soldiers safe. | | | | **citizen:** a person who lives in a particular place. | | | | **armour:** a covering to protect the body in battle. | | |
| **Boudicca:** the leader of the Iceni tribe. | | **villa:** a country home for wealthy people. | | | | **Latin:** Roman language. | | | | **tunic/toga:** a garment made from cloth. | | |
| **palace:** a large and impressive building. | | **Statutory Words** | | separate | | reign | | guard | | arrive | | straight |
| **Leadership**  Related imageWho were the Romans? | Conflict and resolutionWhy was the Roman army the best in the world? Image result for romans | | | | Conflict and resolutionWho rebelled against the Romans? Image result for celts soldiers | | **Lifestyle**  How did the Romans live?  Image result for ncient roman towns | | | | **Technology**  How did the Romans change Britain?  Image result for roman legacy | |
| The Romans formed an empire two thousand years ago. The Roman Empire started in Rome, Italy then grew into an enormous capital. The Romans ruled parts of Europe, Middle East and North Africa.  **Julius Caesar**, a great leader of the Roman army, wanted to rule Rome. He fought many battles and conquered land. He almost became the first Roman emperor but was killed before he could.  **Augustus** took power and became the first Emperor of Rome.  There were about 70 Roman emperors from the beginning to the end of the Roman empire.  A Roman emperor would take meetings with people about money, laws and about the army. He would have the final say as he was in charge. | The Romans put together an army to take over new land. Rome became so powerful because of the strength of its army.  The soldiers were the best trained, they had the best weapons and the best armour.  There were two main types of Roman soldiers: legionaries and auxiliaries.  The legions (a group of roughly 5,000 soldiers) were the very best soldiers. Not only did they fight in battle but they patrolled conquered land and built roads, forts and bridges.  A legionary was a Roman citizen whereas an auxiliary was a soldier who was not a Roman citizen. Auxiliaries guarded forts but also fought in battles. | | | | In 55 BC, **Julius Caesar** attempted to invade Britain but the **Celts** fought back so the Romans left. Then in 54 BC, Caesar invaded Britain again but took a bigger and stronger army with him. The Romans conquered the land of some British tribes.  Many Celtic tribes agreed to pay Roman taxes and obey Roman laws, however other Celtic tribes continued to rebel against the Romans.  In AD 60, **Boudica**, the leader of the tribe, refused to pay Roman taxes and formed an army. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.  In AD 122, the **Caledonian** tribes fought against the Romans. The Roman emperor, **Hadrian**, ordered Hadrian’s wall to be built to protect Roman land. | | Ancient Rome was home to gleaming temples, lavish palaces and gladiator shows.  The Romans built Roman baths where people would go to relax and socialise.  The Romans were famous for building straight roads to transport legions, supplies and trading goods.  The Romans also built aqueducts which carried water to the Roman cities and towns.  Rich Romans and Roman Britons lived in villas built in the Roman style. They had slaves to clean and prepare their food.  Women wore sleeveless tunics with coloured shawls. Men wore white togas decorated with a coloured stripe to show importance. | | | | In AD 410, the Roman empire was falling apart, so the Romans had to leave Britain to take care of matters.  The Romans introduced new ideas and ways of living to Britain. They gave Britons new towns, a new religion and ways of reading and counting.  Britain had no proper roads before the Romans - there were just muddy tracks.  Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write. The Romans wrote down their history, literature and laws in Latin.  Both Romans and Britons believed in lots of different gods however after the Roman invasion, Christianity began to spread throughout the Roman empire. | |